

## ARTHUR GRUBBS SHOT.

## Barnwell Man Fatally Wounded by Augusta Policeman.

Augusta, Ga., July 27.—Arthur Grubbs, of Rosemary township, Barnwell county, South Carolina, was fatally shot in a pistol duel on the North Augusta bridge this afternoon by Policeman Caudle. Grubbs died to-night. Caudle was slightly wounded.

Grubbs, attended by a friend, Dickson Green, also of Barnwell county, arrived in Augusta Tuesday night and started drinking. Their disorderly conduct and cursing on the bridge attracted the attention of the officer who ordered them to move on. When the officer approached again Grubbs attacked him, opening fire at once. The first shot struck the officer's club, the second struck him in the stomach just below the heart and left the body at the waist on the left, the third missed.

After the third shot the officer drew his revolver and shot Grubbs through the head, the shot entering through the left eye. Green, seeing that his companion was shot, drew his revolver on the officer, but was "covered" from behind by Officer Aiken who had come up during the shooting.

Grubbs will probably die during the night. Caudle's wound was dressed at the city hospital, and he is now at his home.

## The Legal Question.

Aiken, July 27.—There is considerable discussion here of the shooting of Arthur Grubbs on the North Augusta bridge this afternoon.

It appears that it is not entirely clear as to whether the shooting occurred on the Georgia or the South Carolina side.

If the shooting was on the Carolina side it would offer considerable complications, as a Georgia officer would have no authority to come into Carolina to make an arrest.

Grubbs is said to have been in Aiken this morning, then in an intoxicated condition.

While Georgia has usually claimed her boundary as extending to the Carolina edge of the river, the South Carolina statutes define the boundary as being the middle of the stream. As high and low water make several feet difference in the centre of the stream, it is likely that some question may arise as to the boundary. It is contended that the affair occurred a few feet on the Georgia side.

## Walterboro to Have National Bank

Walterboro, July 28.—At a meeting held Tuesday at the office of Peurifoy Bros. a national bank for Walterboro was organized, officers elected and plans made for the building. While the organization is only a tentative one, pending the formal permission from the secretary of the treasury, this will be forthcoming in a day or two, when the tentative organization will be made permanent. The capital stock of the new bank is \$25,000, and it will be styled the First National Bank of Walterboro.

The officers and directors are all well-known business men, who will give their best efforts to make the new bank successful. The building will be up to date in every particular. It will be of brick and adjoin the offices of Peurifoy Bros., on Main street, fronting on the court house square.

The following are the directors for the new bank: Jesse Drew, Abe S. Karesh, John H. Peurifoy, O. Gadsden Padgett, Jas. E. Peurifoy, E. E. Jones, J. M. McKenzie, J. M. Witsell, S. N. Haws.

The officers elected by the directors are: Jas. E. Peurifoy president; E. E. Jones, vice president; S. Gadsden Padgett, cashier.

The building committee in charge of the erection and furnishing of the bank building is composed of the following: Jas. E. Peurifoy, Abe S. Karesh, E. E. Jones and C. Gadsden Padgett. The bank will open its doors for business September 15.

## Exonerates Slayer of Grubbs.

Augusta, July 28.—Officer Caudle, who killed Arthur Grubbs, of Barnwell county, in a pistol duel on the North Augusta bridge yesterday, while trying to arrest Grubbs and his companion, Dickson Green, was exonerated by the coroner's jury at the inquest here to-day.

Grubbs and Green were drinking and Grubbs drew a pistol and fired upon officer Caudle as the officer approached, according to the testimony of the main witnesses who appeared.

Green, also from Barnwell, admitted that he and Grubbs were drinking and he also stated that Caudle shot Grubbs after the latter had fired upon him.

Grubbs's father, T. J. Grubbs, came to Augusta and took his son's body home this afternoon. He said his son's death was the result of liquor and keeping bad company.

Watch the date on label of your paper and renew promptly.

## Clemson Extension Work—Celery.

Celery is ordinarily grown for its large fresh left stalks, which are eaten raw with salt and also for extensively used for seasoning purposes. Celery or turnip-rooted celery is grown for its large roots, which are used for seasoning salads.

It is a gross feeder, and though the soil selected be reasonably fertile, 8 or 10 tons of barnyard manure should be applied per acre and thoroughly incorporated with the soil before planting. On land that will produce forty bushels of corn per acre, not less than 1,000 pounds of fertilizer containing 7 per cent. available phosphoric acid, 6 per cent. nitrogen and 8 per cent. potash should be applied per acre.

Celery seed are planted in frames in March. The rows are marked off six inches apart and about one half inch deep. Ten to fifteen seed are sown to every inch of row and covered with sifted soil. After the seed are planted the bed should be sprinkled lightly and then shaded with bags or burlap until the young plants begin to appear. Then the bags or burlap should be removed and a lath screen used in its place.

After the seed have been sown the surface of the soil in the plant bed should be allowed to become dry until the plants have become well established. The use of the lath screen may gradually be discontinued after the plants have formed the fourth of fifth leaf.

When the plants are about three inches high they should be thinned to one inch apart in the row. The plants removed may be transplanted to other beds and will produce as good, if not better, plants than those not transplanted. Celery is transplanted to the field during the summer months, when it is very hot and the soil unusually dry. It is, therefore, necessary to water the plants as they are set out. The tops of the plants should be clipped back to half their length about two weeks before transplanting to the field and watered sparingly the last week before transplanting. An hour before the plants are removed from the beds they should be watered freely.

If the celery is to be blanched by earth, the rows should be marked off five feet wide and the plants set five inches apart in the row. If the double row system is used, each set of double rows should be six feet wide and the plants set six inches apart each way.

It is very important to have stocky plants to transplant to the field, as it is very difficult to get the small ones to live, and they never grow off as rapidly as plants of larger size. Plants that have been given ample distance in the seed bed will be from six to eight inches tall and very stocky at transplanting time.

The amateur grower frequently makes the mistake of setting the plants too deep in the soil. The plants should not be set deeper in the field than they stood in the plant bed. If the plants are set in the bottom of a furrow, as is sometimes practiced, the bud will be covered by soil washing from the sides of the trench and many of them will die. When the plants are set in a slight furrow made by the marker and the soil drawn about them, the bud of the plant should be on a level with the surface of the soil.

The plants should be taken from the bed with a small block of soil attached to the roots if possible. To do this a heavy knife with a blade about six inches long is passed along each side of the rows one and one half inch from the plants, cutting about three or four inches deep. It is then passed between the plants in the rows cutting the same depth. The plants are then removed with the block of soil and roots attached, pressed lightly in the hand to prevent the soil from being shaken off in handling. The plants are then covered with wet bags or burlap and when thus protected will remain perfectly fresh for several hours. The ideal way for setting the plants is to place the plant in the hole immediately after the water has been poured in; fill the hole with soil and press lightly, leaving a mulch of loose dry soil around each plant.

It is very important that the soil mulch be maintained at all times during the growing season in order to prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by evaporation. Cultivate shallow after every rain in order to prevent the formation of crust on the soil and to re-establish the soil.

Late celery for winter use is blanched by soil. The plants are set in the field during July and early August, and the blanching is begun about the last of September. Celery is usually ready for use by the 20th of November, but will continue to grow rapidly during December and will need no protection until the last of that month, when it may be covered entirely with soil or straw, or it may be stored in a suitable frame or trench.

The first process in blanching celery with soil is called "handling." This consists of gathering all the

leaves in one hand and holding them in an erect position while the soil is banked and slightly packed around them to about one-half their length. When this is done the soil is heaped around the plants with either the plow or "celery hiller."

Instead of "handling" the plants as described above, they are sometimes wrapped with paper string to hold them erect until the soil can be banked about them. The string is fastened to the first plant in the row and is then tied once around each succeeding plant and at last fastened securely at the end of the row. As the string is covered with soil it soon decays and does not injure the plants. The soil is then banked about the plants with the "hiller" or plow. As the plants grow the soil is heaped higher, and after a few weeks the banks will be so high that the hoe and shovel will have to be used in addition to the hiller.

The following varieties are especially recommended: Fin de Siecle, Giant Paeal, Winter Queen and Golden Self-Blanching.

For further information concerning celery culture see Bulletin No. 144 of the South Carolina experiment station. C. C. NEWMAN, Horticulturist South Carolina Experiment Station.

## COTTON MILL MERGER.

## Corporation Organized with Twenty Million Capital.

New York, July 28.—New England, New York and Baltimore mill owners, bankers and capitalists incorporated to-day the International Cotton Mills Corporation, under the laws of New York with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and \$10,000,000 common stock.

A statement, issued this afternoon by Myron C. Taylor, president of the new corporation, says that textile mills, sales and distributing agencies, in this country and Canada, which manufacture and sell 3,000 varieties of cotton fabrics, are included in the merger. The properties consolidated represent 22 mills and 25 principal brands, owning 10,000 acres of land, part of which is under cotton cultivation, and employing 10,000 hands, with an aggregate annual output of approximately \$18,000,000.

## Some Mills Included.

Among them are the Stark Mills, of Manchester, N. H.; the Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, the Boston Yarn Company, the Bay State Cotton Corporation, the Eastern Mills and the Maryland Mills.

President Taylor is president of the American Commercial Corporation and a director of the Bay State Cotton Corporation, the Boston Yarn Company, the Lowell Weaving Company, the Merchants Corporation and other interests in the trade. Other officers are: Charles M. Warner, New York; Thomas M. Turner, New York; and P. T. Jackson, Boston; Augustus P. Loring, Boston, treasurer; David H. Carroll, Baltimore, secretary, and S. Davis Warfield, Baltimore, chairman of the board of directors. All the officers are named as directors, in addition to a number of prominent men in New England, New York city and Baltimore.

## The Sun of Ireland.

After centuries of misrule Ireland has passed the dawn and seen the brilliant and glorious sunrise of a new day. Thomas Carlyle held that there would not have been a cordial union between England and Scotland if Robert Bruce had not gained the great victory at Bannockburn. But the Irish lost at the Boyne, and that made her long subjection the more galling. In addition, there was religious prejudice that is the most cruel and insensate of all fanaticisms.

Benjamin Disraeli said that the way to treat Ireland was to grant her all, save absolute independence, she could gain by a successful revolution; and it is a pity that he did not put his philosophy into practice when he was in power, though it is pretty certain his party would not have allowed it. Ireland is considerably smaller in geographical area than Kentucky or Indiana, only 32,000 square miles in extent; but last year her flocks were increased to the number of above 4,000,000 sheep. She exported cattle to the value of \$45,734,577, butter to the value of \$17,883,000 and the eggs she sent abroad made a return of \$13,637,050. To this must be added the enormous quantities of linens and tweeds from her looms and the products of the shipyards.—Washington Post.

There are in South Carolina over 3,000 boys, the oldest not twelve years of age, who have planted one acre of corn during the present year. This work is being done as the result of the United States farm demonstration work. The sum of \$8,000 will be given as prizes to the boys. This means that 3,000 young people of the rural districts are training themselves to be intelligent farmers of the future.

## REBATE CHARGE UNPROVEN.

## Commissioner McMaster Investigates Alleged Insurance Law Violation.

Spartanburg, July 28.—State Insurance Commissioner F. H. McMaster was here to-day to investigate charges against Wade H. Smith, agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company. The case was one of supposed violation of the anti-discrimination laws in regard to rebating. The investigation proved that Mr. Smith had committed no violation of the insurance laws.

Mr. Smith was supposed to have offered a rebate to Mr. T. H. Reed, of Campobello, who took out a policy for \$5,000 in the Union Central Life. This supposition, it was proven, grew out of a misunderstanding of a statement made by Mr. Reed, in a conversation with Messrs. M. M. Mattison, of Anderson, and T. T. Goldsmith, of Greenville, agents for another insurance company.

## Believe Robbery the Motive.

Spartanburg, July 28.—It was reported here to-night, at a late hour, that D. W. Miller, a stove repairer, who lives near Spartanburg junction, was found this evening lying on the new cut road, near Pisgah church, with a hole knocked in his head and in an unconscious condition. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the deed.

It is said that Mr. Miller travels over this country a great deal, repairing and selling stoves, and that he has at times about his person considerable money.

## II.

If all who hate would love us,  
And all our lovers were true,  
The stars that swing above us  
Would brighten in the blue;  
If cruel words were kisses,  
And every scowl a smile,  
A better world than this is  
Would hardly be worth while;  
If purses would enlighten  
To meet a brother's need,  
The load we bear would lighten  
Above the grave of greed.

If those who whine would whistle,  
And those who languish laugh,  
The rose would route the thistle,  
The grain outrun the chaff;  
If hearts were only jolly,  
If grieving were forgot,  
And tears and melancholy  
Were things that now are not—  
Then Love would kneel to Duty,  
And all the world would seem  
A bridal bower of beauty.  
A dream within a dream.

If men would cease to worry,  
And women cease to sigh,  
And all be glad to bury  
Whatever has to die—  
If neighbor spake to neighbor  
As love demands of all,  
The rust would eat the saber,  
The spear stay on the wall;  
Then every day would glisten,  
And every eye would shine,  
And God would pause to listen,  
And life would be divine.

—Anon.

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